

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
CHILDREN'S DIVISION
SAFETY ASSESSMENT, PART B (CPS-1A)**

DIRECTIONS:

*The CPS-1A is the second part of the Safety Assessment found in both the CPS-1 and the CS-16. It is to be completed following the completion of the Safety Assessment- **Section 1.***

Section 2. Safety Response & Interventions:

(This Section is completed only if factors are identified in section 1.)

1. **Direct intervention by CD worker as a safety resource:** Actions taken or planned by the investigating worker or in-house/agency staff (e.g., intensive in-home services) that specifically address one or more safety factors. Examples include providing information about non-violent disciplinary methods, child(ren) developmental needs, or parenting practices; provision of emergency material aid such as food; planned return visits to the home to check on progress; information on obtaining restraining orders. DOES NOT INCLUDE services provided in response to family needs that do not directly affect child(ren) safety.
2. **Use family, neighbors, or other individuals in the community as safety resources:** Applying the family's own strengths and resources to mitigate safety concerns; using extended family members, neighbors, or other individuals to mitigate safety concerns. Examples include: family's agreement to use non-violent means of discipline, engaging a grandparent to assist with child care, agreement by a neighbor to serve as a safety net for an older child(ren), commitment from a responsible adult friend or family member to meet with the parent/caretaker daily who will call the worker if the parent/caretaker has used drugs or alcohol or is not following through with treatment, or an agreement that the child(ren) will spend a night or a few days with a friend or relative.
3. **Use community agencies or services as safety resources:** Involving a community-based organization, faith-related organization, or other agency in activities to address safety concerns. Examples include: using a local food pantry, intensive in-home service provider, etc. DOES NOT INCLUDE long-term therapy or treatment or being put on a waiting list for services.
4. **Have the alleged perpetrator leave the home, either voluntarily or in response to legal action:** Temporary or permanent removal of the alleged perpetrator. Examples include arrest of the alleged perpetrator; non-perpetrating parent/caregiver "kicking out" alleged perpetrator who has no legal right to residence; mutually agreed upon "cooling off" period with alleged perpetrator spending a night or a few days elsewhere; agreement from non-perpetrating parent/caretaker to obtain an ex parte order.
5. **Have the non-offending parent/caretaker move to a safe environment with the child(ren):** A parent/caretaker not suspected of harming the child(ren) has taken or plans to take the child(ren) to an alternate location where there will be no access to suspected perpetrator. Examples include: domestic violence shelter, home of friend or relative, hotel.
6. **Parent/caretaker places the child(ren) outside the home.**
The parent/caretaker voluntarily places the child(ren) in a formal facility or placement resource. For example, parent/caretaker agrees to have the child(ren) temporarily placed in a group home or shelter.
7. **Other:** _____
The family or worker identified a unique intervention for an identified safety concern that does not fit within items 1-6.

8. **Legal action must be taken to place the child(ren) outside the home:** The child(ren) is considered unsafe in the home and it is contrary to the child(ren)'s welfare to remain in the home: One or more child(ren) are placed in protective custody.

CPS-1A, SAFETY ASSESSMENT (PART B)

Part B, is completed whenever one or more safety factors have been identified in Part A. The worker notes the specific safety factor number and provides a brief description of the specific individual behavior, conditions, and/or circumstances associated with the safety factor indicated.

Section 2, is completed by the worker whenever one or more safety factors have been identified in Section 1. This section is intended to assist the worker in exploring the alternatives to removal of the child(ren) and upon completion, to document the state and federal requirement that the agency made reasonable efforts to safely maintain a child(ren) at home whenever possible.

For each safety factor identified, the worker considers the resources available in the family and the community that might help to keep the child(ren) safe, and documents what these safety interventions are.

When legal action must be taken to remove a child from the home, the worker must document why family and community resources could not be used to keep the child(ren) safe. The worker must also document the discussion with the parent/caretaker regarding the out-of-home placement. The CPS worker will complete the safety reassessment (CS-16D) tool:

- Prior to a child(ren) returning to the home following out-of-home placement during the investigation/family assessment period;
- At the expiration of the initial safety plan;
- On any case whenever new information becomes available that indicates a threat to the safety of the child(ren);

The safety reassessment tool is used to evaluate the status of child safety throughout the life of a case. It documents the resolution of safety factors previously identified on the initial safety assessment, the presence of any additional safety concerns, and whether a new/revise safety plan is required. **(See policy and procedures for (CS-16D) Safety Reassessment)**

Section 3 is documentation of the safety decision. The safety decision is the result of careful consideration of the safety factors present and any available safety interventions taken or immediately planned by the agency, family, or community resources to protect the child.

The worker makes a determination of safe, conditionally safe, or unsafe based on whether safety interventions can mitigate identified safety factors.

- Answer **safe** only if no safety factors were identified in Section 1, and no child(ren) was removed from the home.
- Answer **conditionally safe** if safety factors were identified in Section 1, but services are being provided by the worker, family or community resources, making it possible for all children to remain in the family home.
- Answer **unsafe** if safety interventions and services could not be used to mitigate identified safety factors, making it necessary to remove a child(ren) from the home.

DUE DATE: After developing a safety plan with the family, identify due date in the **SAFETY REASSESSMENT TO BE COMPLETED BY** section. This date represents both the date the

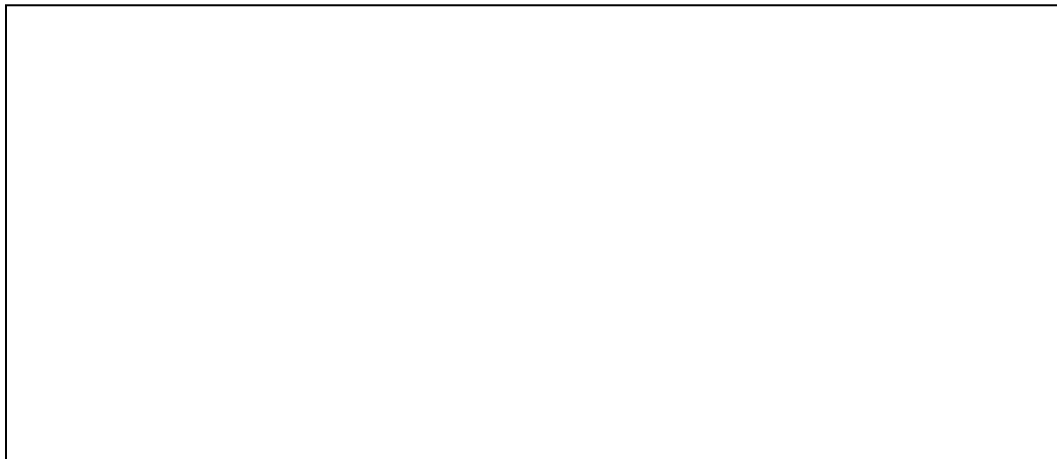
safety plan expires and the date in which the safety reassessment is due to occur. This date is an essential part of the safety plan and should be discussed with the family prior to signing the form. (The worker who will actually conduct the reassessment may be designated by the Chief Investigator or Supervisor after reviewing the plan.

Family and Worker Signature— After developing a safety plan with the family and filling in the due date the family and the worker sign the form. ***The original white sheet should be given to the family and the canary copy should be attached to the CPS-1 or the CS-16.***

Chief Investigator's Signature: The Chief Investigator signature is required on Investigations and Family Assessments. For FCS and FCOOHC cases the worker's immediate supervisor will review and sign off on this form.

If a child(ren) is removed during the investigation/family assessment a safety reassessment is used to guide decision making on return of the child(ren). A child must be safe or conditionally safe prior to return home.

SAFETY REASSESSMENT TO BE COMPLETED BY: The supervisor will fill in the worker's name, who will be filling out the safety reassessment (CS-16D). The supervisor will also check the due date which represents **both** the date the safety plan expires **and** the date in which the reassessment is due to occur. .



MEMORANDUM HISTORY: CS03-